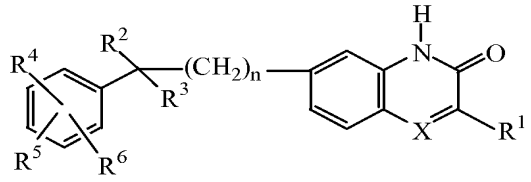
LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (Original) A compound of formula (I),



(I)

the *N*-oxide forms, the addition salts and the stereo-chemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

n is 0, 1 or 2;

X is N or CR^7, wherein R^7 is hydrogen or taken together with R^1 may form a bivalent radical of formula -CH=CH-CH=CH-;

R^1 is C_{1-6}alkyl or thienyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}alkynyl or taken together with R^3 may form =O;

R^3 is a radical selected from

$-(CH_2)_s-NR^8R^9$	(a-1),
-O-H	(a-2),
$-O-R^{10}$	(a-3),
$-S-R^{11}$	(a-4), or
—C≡N	(a-5),

wherein

s is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

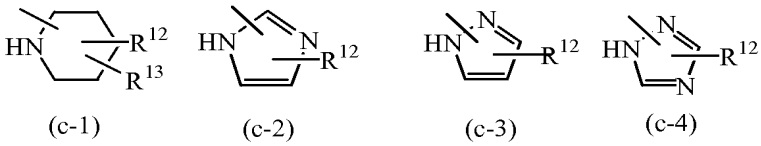
R^8 is –CHO, C_{1-6}alkyl, hydroxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonylaminoC_{1-6}alkyl, piperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, piperidinylC_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, thienylC_{1-6}alkyl, pyrrolylC_{1-6}alkyl, arylC_{1-6}alkylpiperidinyl, arylcarbonylC_{1-6}alkyl, arylcarbonylpiperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, haloindozolylpiperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, or arylC_{1-6}alkyl(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl;

R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

R^{10} is C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl; and
R^{11} is di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl;
or R^3 is a group of formula

$$-(CH_2)_t\text{-}Z- \qquad \text{(b-1)},$$

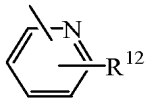
wherein
t is 0, 1, 2 or 3;
Z is a heterocyclic ring system selected from


(c-1)

(c-2)

(c-3)

(c-4)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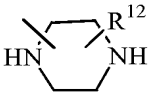
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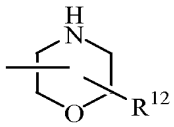
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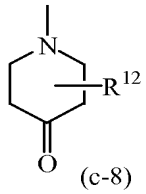
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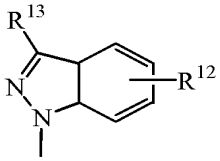
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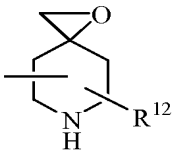
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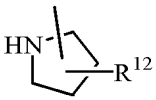
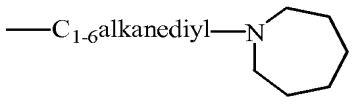

(c-11)

wherein each R^{12} independently is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, aminocarbonyl, hydroxy,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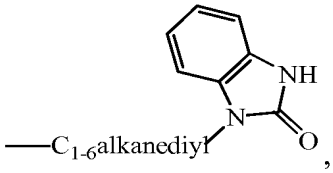

,

C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkylamino, di(phenylC_{2-6}alkenyl), piperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-10}cycloalkyl, C_{3-10}cycloalkylC_{1-6}alkyl, aryloxy(hydroxy)C_{1-6}alkyl, haloindazolyl, arylC_{1-6}alkyl, arylC_{2-6}alkenyl, morpholino, C_{1-6}alkylimidazolyl, or pyridinylC_{1-6}alkylamino; and
each R^{13} independently is hydrogen, piperidinyl or aryl;

R^4, R^5 and R^6 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, trihalomethyl, trihalomethoxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl; or

when R^5 and R^6 are on adjacent positions they may taken together form a bivalent radical of formula

-O-CH_2-O (d-1),
-O-$(CH_2)_2$-O- (d-2),
-CH=CH-CH=CH- (d-3), or
-NH-C(O)-NR^{14}=CH- (d-4),

wherein R^{14} is C_{1-6}alkyl;

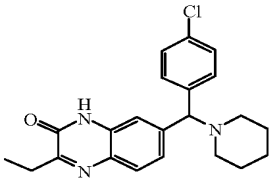
aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with halo, C_{1-6}alkyl or C_{1-6}alkyloxy;

with the proviso that when
n is 0, X is N, R^1 is C_{1-6}alkyl, R^2 is hydrogen, R^3 is a group of formula (b-1), t is 0, Z is the heterocyclic ring system (c-2) wherein said heterocyclic ring system Z is attached to the rest of the molecule with a nitrogen atom, and R^{12} is hydrogen; then at least one of the substituents R^4, R^5 or R^6 is other than hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl or C_{1-6}alkyloxy.

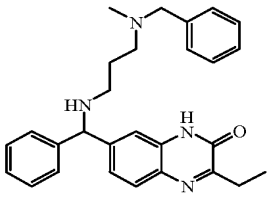
2. (Original) A compound as claimed in claim 1 wherein
n is 0 or 1; X is N or CR^7, wherein R^7 is hydrogen; R^1 is C_{1-6}alkyl; R^2 is hydrogen; R^3 is a radical selected from (a-1) or (a-2) or is group of formula (b-1); s is 0, 1 or 2; R^8 is C_{1-6}alkyl or arylC_{1-6}alkyl(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl; t is 0, 1 or 2; Z is a heterocyclic ring system selected from (c-1), (c-2), (c-3), (c-4), (c-5) or (c-11); each R^{12} independently is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkylamino; each R^{13} independently is hydrogen; and R^4, R^5 and R^6 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo or C_{1-6}alkyl.

3. (Currently Amended) A compound according to claim 1 ~~and 2~~ wherein
n is 0 or 1; X is N; R^1 is C_{1-6}alkyl; R^2 is hydrogen; R^3 is a radical of formula (a-1) or is a group of formula (b-1); s is 0; R^8 is arylC_{1-6}alkyl(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl; t is 0; Z is a heterocyclic ring system selected from (c-1) or (c-2); each R^{12} independently is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkylamino; each R^{13} independently is hydrogen; and R^4, R^5 and R^6 are each independently selected from hydrogen or halo.

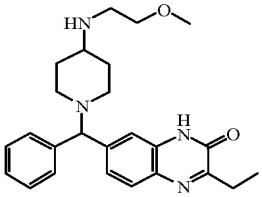
4. (Currently Amended) A compound ~~according to claim 1, 2 and 3~~ selected from compound No 5, compound No 9, compound No 2 and compound No 1~~.~~



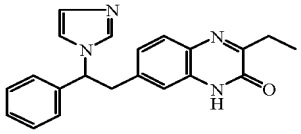
compound 5 ;



compound 9
$.C_2H_2O_4$ (1:2) ;



compound 2
$.C_2H_2O_4$ (2:5) ; and



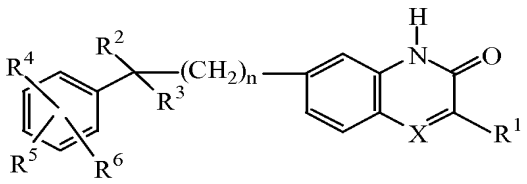
compound 1 .

5. (Cancelled)

6. (Currently Amended) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically acceptable carriers and as an active ingredient a therapeutically effective amount of a compound according to claim 1~~as claimed in claim 1 to 4~~.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Currently Amended) A method of treating~~Use of a compound for the manufacture of a medicament for the treatment~~ in a subject ~~of~~ a PARP mediated disorder, comprising administering to the subject a therapeutically effective amount of ~~wherein said compound is~~ a compound of formula (I)



(I)

the *N*-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereochemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

n is 0, 1 or 2;

X is N or CR^7, wherein R^7 is hydrogen or taken together with R^1 may form a bivalent radical of formula -CH=CH-CH=CH-;

R^1 is C_{1-6}alkyl or thienyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}alkynyl or taken together with R^3 may form =O;

R^3 is a radical selected from

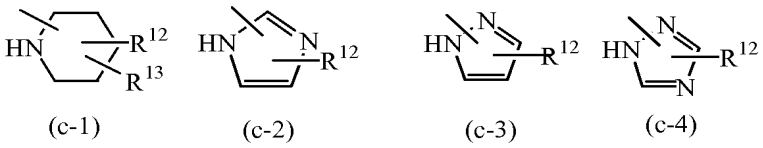
$-(CH_2)_s-NR^8R^9$ (a-1),
-O-H (a-2),
$-O-R^{10}$ (a-3),
$-S-R^{11}$ (a-4), or
—C≡N (a-5),

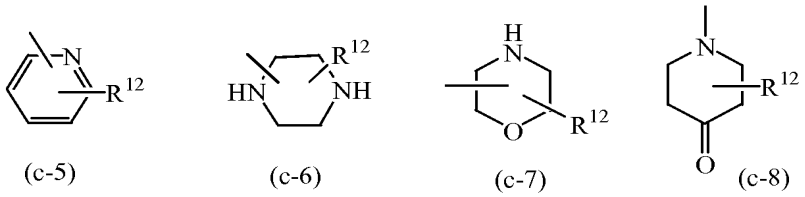
wherein
s is 0, 1, 2 or 3;
R^8 is –CHO, C_{1-6}alkyl, hydroxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonylaminoC_{1-6}alkyl, piperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, piperidinylC_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, thienylC_{1-6}alkyl, pyrrolylC_{1-6}alkyl, arylC_{1-6}alkylpiperidinyl, arylcarbonylC_{1-6}alkyl, arylcarbonylpiperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, haloindozolylpiperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, or arylC_{1-6}alkyl(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl;
R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;
R^{10} is C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl or di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl; and
R^{11} is di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl;

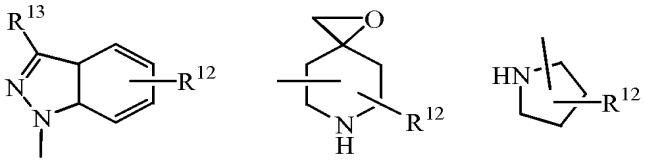
or R^3 is a group of formula

$-(CH_2)_t-Z-$ (b-1),

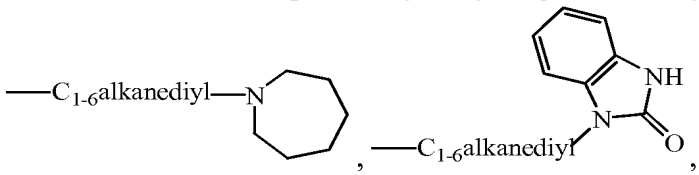
wherein
t is 0, 1, 2 or 3;
Z is a heterocyclic ring system selected from


(c-1) (c-2) (c-3) (c-4)


(c-5) (c-6) (c-7) (c-8)


(c-9) (c-10) (c-11)

wherein each R^{12} independently is hydrogen, C_{1-6}alkyl, aminocarbonyl, hydroxy,



C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkylamino, di(phenylC_{2-6}alkenyl), piperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-10}cycloalkyl, C_{3-10}cycloalkylC_{1-6}alkyl, aryloxy(hydroxy)C_{1-6}alkyl, haloindazolyl, arylC_{1-6}alkyl, arylC_{2-6}alkenyl, morpholino, C_{1-6}alkylimidazolyl, or pyridinylC_{1-6}alkylamino; and

each R^{13} independently is hydrogen, piperidinyl or aryl;

R^4, R^5 and R^6 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, trihalomethyl, trihalomethoxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl; or

when R^5 and R^6 are on adjacent positions they may taken together form a bivalent radical of formula

-O-CH_2-O (d-1),

-O-$(CH_2)_2$-O- (d-2),

-CH=CH-CH=CH- (d-3), or

-NH-C(O)-NR^{14}=CH- (d-4),

wherein R^{14} is C_{1-6}alkyl;

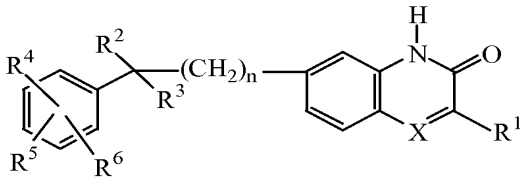
aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with halo, C_{1-6}alkyl or C_{1-6}alkyloxy.

9. (Cancelled)

10. (Currently Amended) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of chemotherapy of comprising administration of a compound according to claim 1, in a therapeutically effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to chemotherapy, prior to administration of said chemotherapy ~~Use according to claim 8 and 9 wherein the treatment involves chemosensitization~~.

11. (Currently Amended) A method for enhancing the effectiveness of radiotherapy of comprising administration of a compound accordning to claim 1, in a therapeutically effective amount so as to increase sensitivity of cells to ionizing radiation, prior to administration of said radiotherapy ~~Use according to claims 8 and 9 wherein the treatment involves radiosensitization~~.

12. (Original) A combination of a compound of formula (I) with a chemotherapeutic agent



(I)

the *N*-oxide forms, the pharmaceutically acceptable addition salts and the stereo-chemically isomeric forms thereof, wherein

n is 0, 1 or 2;

X is N or CR^7, wherein R^7 is hydrogen or taken together with R^1 may form a bivalent radical of formula -CH=CH-CH=CH-;

R^1 is C_{1-6}alkyl or thienyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-6}alkynyl or taken together with R^3 may form =O;

R^3 is a radical selected from

$-(CH_2)_s-NR^8R^9$ (a-1),

-O-H (a-2),

$-O-R^{10}$ (a-3),

$-S-R^{11}$ (a-4), or

$-C\equiv N$ (a-5),

wherein

s is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

R^8, R^{10} and R^{11} are each independently selected from –CHO, C_{1-6}alkyl, hydroxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonyl, amino, C_{1-6}alkylamino, di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkylcarbonylaminoC_{1-6}alkyl, piperidinylC_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, piperidinyl, piperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, piperidinylC_{1-6}alkylaminocarbonyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, thienylC_{1-6}alkyl, pyrrolylC_{1-6}alkyl, arylC_{1-6}alkylpiperidinyl, arylcarbonylC_{1-6}alkyl, arylcarbonylpiperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, haloindozolylpiperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, or arylC_{1-6}alkyl(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyl; and

R^9 is hydrogen or C_{1-6}alkyl;

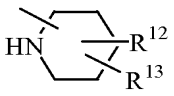
or R^3 is a group of formula

$-(CH_2)_t-Z-$ (b-1),

wherein

t is 0, 1, 2 or 3;

Z is a heterocyclic ring system selected from



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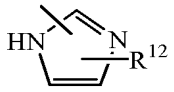

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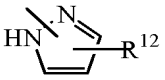

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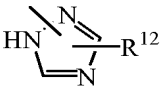

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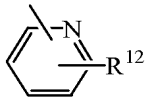

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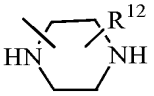

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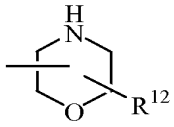

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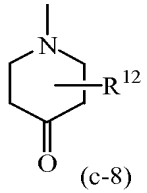

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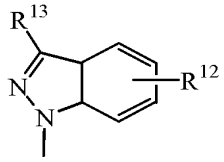
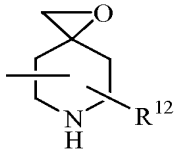
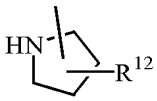
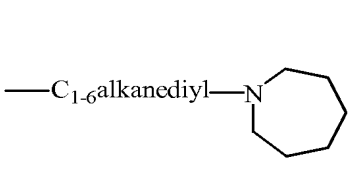
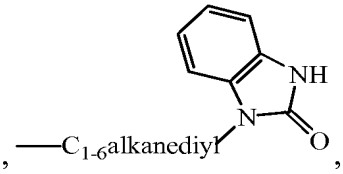

(c-9)


(c-10)


(c-11)

wherein each R^{12} independently is hydrogen, halo, C_{1-6}alkyl, aminocarbonyl, amino, hydroxy, aryl,  ,  , C_{1-6}alkylaminoC_{1-6}alkyloxy, C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxyC_{1-6}alkylamino, arylC_{1-6}alkyl, di(phenylC_{2-6}alkenyl), piperidinyl, piperidinylC_{1-6}alkyl, C_{3-10}cycloalkyl, C_{3-10}cycloalkylC_{1-6}alkyl, aryloxy(hydroxy)C_{1-6}alkyl, haloindazolyl, arylC_{1-6}alkyl, arylC_{2-6}alkenyl, arylC_{1-6}alkylamino, morpholino, C_{1-6}alkylimidazolyl, or pyridinylC_{1-6}alkylamino;

each R^{13} independently is hydrogen, piperidinyl or aryl;

R^4, R^5 and R^6 are each independently selected from hydrogen, halo, trihalomethyl, trihalomethoxy, C_{1-6}alkyl, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, amino, aminoC_{1-6}alkyl, di(C_{1-6}alkyl)amino, di(C_{1-6}alkyl)aminoC_{1-6}alkyloxy or C_{1-6}alkyloxycarbonyl, or C_{1-6}alkyl substituted with 1, 2 or 3 substituents independently selected from hydroxy, C_{1-6}alkyloxy, or aminoC_{1-6}alkyloxy; or

when R^5 and R^6 are on adjacent positions they may taken together form a bivalent radical of formula

-O-CH_2-O (d-1),

-O-$(CH_2)_2$-O- (d-2),

-CH=CH-CH=CH- (d-3), or

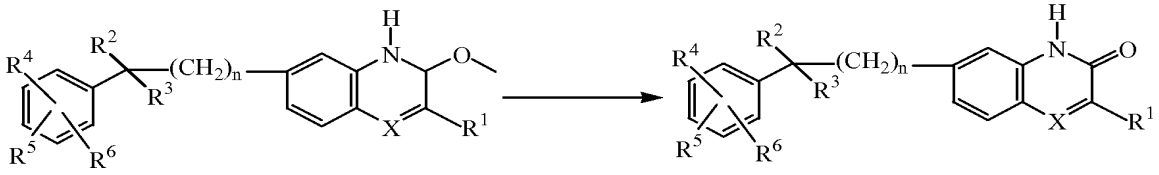
-NH-C(O)-NR^{14}=CH- (d-4),

wherein R^{14} is C_{1-6}alkyl;

aryl is phenyl or phenyl substituted with halo, C_{1-6}alkyl or C_{1-6}alkyloxy.

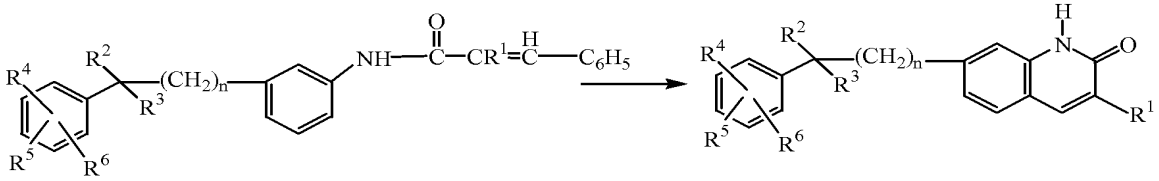
13. (Currently Amended) A process for ~~preparing~~ preparation of a compound as claimed in claim 1, comprising ~~characterized by~~

a) ~~the~~ hydrolysis of intermediates of formula (VIII), ~~according to art-known methods, by submitting the intermediates of formula (VIII) to appropriate reagents, such as, tinchloride, acetic acid and hydrochloric acid, in the presence of a reaction inert solvent, e.g. tetrahydrofuran.~~



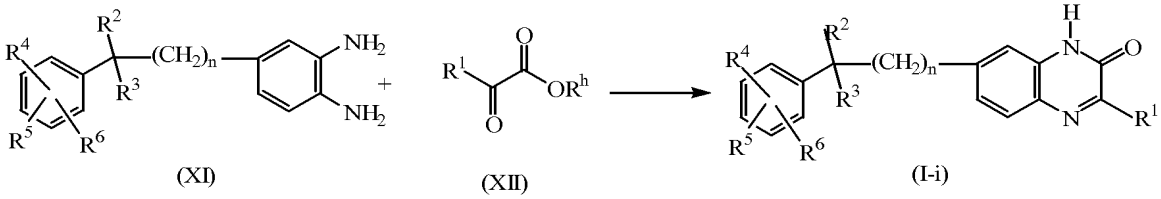
(VIII) (I)

b) ~~the~~ cyclization of intermediates of formula (X), ~~according to art-known cyclizing procedures~~ into compounds of formula (I) wherein X is CH, herein referred to as compounds of formula (I-j) , and ~~, preferably in the presence of a suitable Lewis Acid, e.g. aluminum chloride either neat or in a suitable solvent such as, for example, an aromatic hydrocarbon, e.g. benzene, chlorobenzene, methylbenzene and the like; halogenated hydrocarbons, e.g. trichloromethane, tetrachloromethane and the like; an ether, e.g. tetrahydrofuran, 1,4-dioxane and the like or mixtures of such solvents~~.



(X) (I-j)

c) ~~the~~ condensation of an appropriate ortho-benzenediamine of formula (XI) with an ester of formula (XII) wherein R^h is C_{1-6}alkyl, into compounds of formula (I), wherein X is N, herein referred to as compounds of formula (I-i), in the presence of a carboxylic acid~~, e.g. acetic acid and the like, a mineral acid such as, for example hydrochloric acid, sulfuric acid, or a sulfonic acid such as, for example, methane-sulfonic acid, benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid and the like~~.



(XI) (XII) (I-i)